BRITISH AND AMERICAN®

BOOK 1

Unit 1
Basic

Washington D.C.

Listening

1- A car
2- A train
3- A plane
4- A bus
5- A television
6- A radio
7- The wind
8- The rain
9- The day
10- The night
11- A clock
12- A watch

1- A man
2- A woman
3- A boy
4- A girl
5- A cat
6- A dog
7- A bird
8- An elephant
9- A banana
10- An apple
11- An ice-cream
12- A sandwich

a = indefinite article - not specific situations - before consonant sounds
an = indefinite article - not specific situations - before vowel sounds
the= definite article - specific, particular, unique situations

Obs.: This is a bus. (common bus) / This is the bus. (specific bus)

True or False?

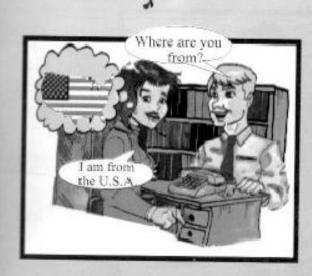
The demonstrative pronoun THIS is used to demonstrate proximity. ☐

The demonstrative pronoun THAT is used to demonstrate distant situations. ☐

Listening

Basic Conversation

Introducing yourselves

Asking about the origin

Asking about the present age

Asking about the present marital status

Saying good-bye

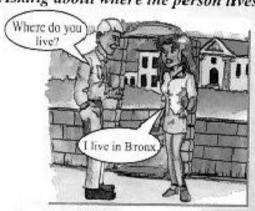
Extra Information

Asking about professions or occupations

Asking about the address

Asking about the telephone number

Asking about where the person lives

Reading and writing

Read and complete the conversation below with your partner.

A	B
What's your name?	My name is ________. And yours?
My name is ________. Where are you from?	I am from ________.? What do you do?
I am a (an) ________. And you?	I am a (an) ________. How old are you?
I am ________ years old. How about you?	I am ________ years old. What is your telephone number?
My phone number is ________. And yours?	My phone number is ________. What is your address?
My address is ________. And yours?	My address is ________. Well, I have to go now. Goodbye.
Bye.	

Listening

Listen and repeat the letters of the alphabet.

A.a	B.b	C.c	D.d	E.e	F.f	G.g	H.h	I.i	J.j	K.k	L.l	M.m
N.n	O.o	P.p	Q.q	R.r	S.s	T.t	U.u	V.v	W.w	X.x	Y.y	Z.z

Obs.: A = capital letter a = lower-case letter

Tic-Tac-Toe

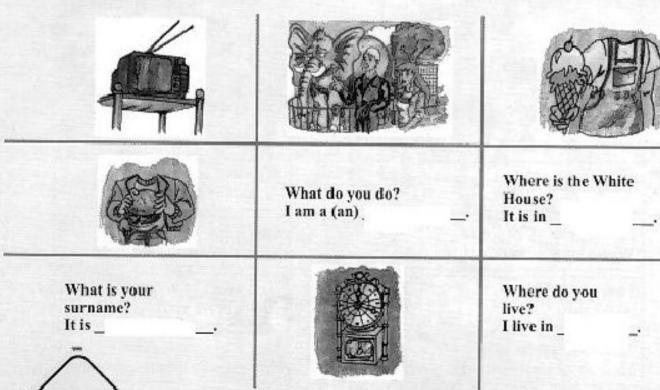
*Choose one picture. Try to spell the word. If you spell the word correctly, put an **X** or an **O** on the square.*

What do you do?
I am a (an) ________.

Where is the White House?
It is in ________.

What is your surname?
It is ________.

Where do you live?
I live in ________.

Watch out!

Don't forget to speak in English most of the time! If you have questions about vocabulary, ask your teacher:
"Teacher, how can I say ________________ in English?"
"What's the meaning of ________________?"

Extra Information

To be: Present form

Affirmative:

(Personal Pronouns)	(To be)	(Complement)
I	am	a student
You	are	an English teacher
He	is	Brazilian
She	is	American
It	is	a television
We	are	students
You	are	English teachers
They	are	American

Interrogative:

(To be)	(Personal Pronouns)	(Complement)
Am	I	a student?
Are	you	an English teacher?
Is	he	Brazilian?
Is	she	American?
Is	it	a television?
Are	we	students?
Are	you	English teachers?
Are	they	American?

Negative:

(Personal Pronouns)	(To be) + (not)	(Complement)
I	am not	a student
You	are not	an English teacher
He	is not	Brazilian
She	is not	American
It	is not	a television
We	are not	students
You	are not	English teachers
They	are not	American

Reading

Reading and writing

What do you do?	I ______ a / an ____________.
What do I do?	You ______ a / an ____________.
What does your father do?	He ______ a / an ____________.
What does your mother do?	She ______ a / an ____________.
What does Snoopy do?	It ______ a / an ____________.
What do you do?	We ____________________.
What do we do?	You ______ ____________.
What do Snoopy and Bidu do?	They ____________________.

Reading and writing

Are you a doctor? — Yes, I am a doctor.
— No, I'm not a doctor.

Is your mother an engineer? ______

Is Jonh Lennon the President of America? ______

Is Garfield a cartoon dog? ______

Are your parents doctors? ______

______? Yes, I am a teacher.

______? No, he's not a technician.

______ Yes, they are businessmen.

Conversation

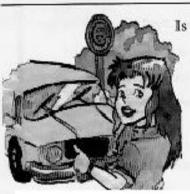
Now you do it. Talk about yourself to another student or your teacher.
Don't forget to give the following information:

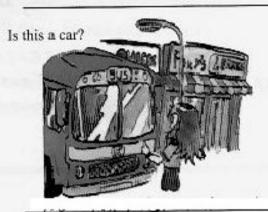
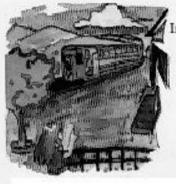
- Name
- Origin
- Age
- Marital Status
- Profession
- Address
- Telephone number
- City where you live

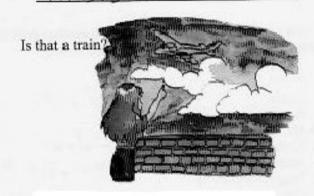
Don't look back at the other pages!!!

Homework

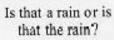
Is this Mark?

Is this Mark?

Is this a car?

Is this a car?

Is that a train?

Is that a train?

Is this an sandwich
or is this a sandwich?

Is that a rain or is
that the rain?

Homework

Practice A: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb **TO BE** (*am / are / is* or the negative forms *am not / aren't / isn't*):

a) ____________________ you married?

b) Your father ____________________ a good person.

c) Bill Gates ____________________ Brazilian.

d) I ____________________ a student.

e) Mark and Susan ____________________ friends.

f) ____________________ your dog a Poodle?

g) I ____________________ married. I'm single, but I have a boyfriend.

h) California and Florida ____________________ in Brazil.

i) My family ____________________ from Brazil.

j) Our classroom ____________________ beautiful.

Practice B: Match these questions and answers:

A. What's your name? ( ) I live in London.

B. What do you do? ( ) It's 222, Oxford Street.

C. Where do you live? ( ) I'm divorced.

D. Where are you from? ( ) Yes, he is.

E. What's your telephone number? ( ) I am a dentist.

F. What is your address? ( ) My name is John.

G. Are you married or single? ( ) This is a test.

H. Is your father an administrator? ( ) It's 333-3333.

I. What is this? ( ) I'm originally from Texas.

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: ______________________
Teacher's name: ______________________

1. Complete the gaps using A / AN / THE:

_____ horse
_____ university
_____ honest man
_____ engineer
_____ President of Brazil
_____ housewife
_____ sun
_____ table
_____ moon

2. Complete the gaps using the following expressions:

A) What's your name?
B) Is she beautiful?
C) I'm fine.
D) What does she do?
E) Where is she from?
F) How old are you?
G) Is that

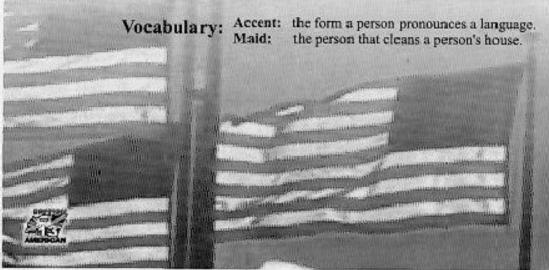
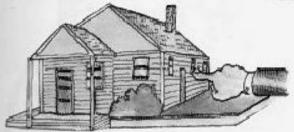
A: Hello, Maria speaking.
B: Hello. ______________ 222-2222?
A: Yes, it is.
B: May I speak with John, please?
A: Just one minute, please.
______________?
B: My name is Peter.

After 1 minute...

C: Hello.
B: Hi John. HAPPY BIRTHDAY!!!
C: Hey, thanks.
B: ______________ now?
C: I'm 23.
B: So, how are you?
C: ______________
And you?
B: Fine.
Hey, that Maria has a different **accent**.
B:
C: She is from Mexico.
B:
C: She is a **maid.**
B:
C: No, she isn't.
And she is 53 years old...
B: Oh...well...happy birthday again.
I have to go now. Bye.
C: Thanks. Bye.

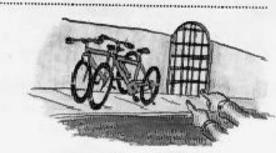
Vocabulary:
Accent: the form a person pronounces a language.
Maid: the person that cleans a person's house.

Unit Two
Plurals

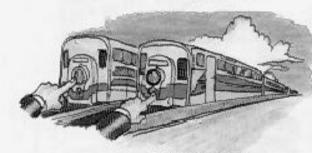
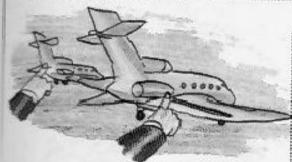
Listening

Plurals

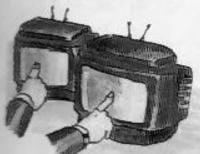
This is a house.

These are houses.

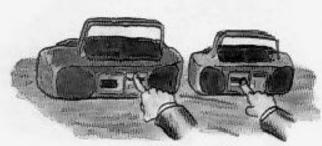
That is a bicycle.

Those are bicycles.

These are cars.

These are trains.

These are planes.

These are buses.

These are televisions.

These are radios.

Listening

These are men.

These are women.

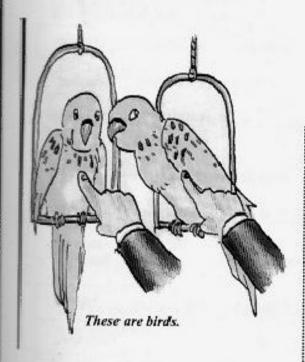
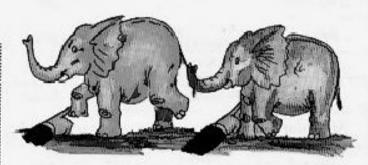
These are boys.

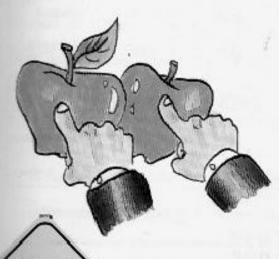
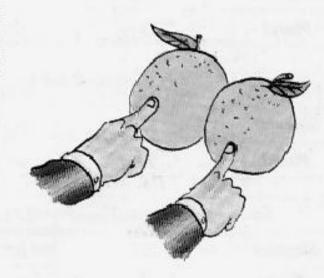
These are girls.

These are cats.

These are dogs.

Listening

These are birds.

These are elephants.

These are apples.

These are oranges.

Watch out!

This	=	singular form.	Pronunciation: dîs
These	=	plural form.	Pronunciation: díis

Listening

Grammar Focus

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	I	am	an	intelligent	teacher.
Plural	We	are		intelligent	teachers.

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	You	are	a	nice	student.
Plural	You	are		nice	students.

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	He	is	a		doctor.
Plural	They	are			doctors.

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	She	is	the	new	doctor.
Plural	They	are	the	new	doctors.

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	It	is	the		dog's house.
Plural	They	are	the		dogs' houses.

True or false?

Indefinite articles (a, an) have plural form. _ ____________________
Definite article (the) has plural form. _ ____________________
Adjectives have plural form. _ ____________________
*The plural form of **IT** is **THESE**.* _ ____________________
*The plural form of **THAT** is **THESE**.* _ ____________________
*The plural form of **IT** is **THEY**.* _ ____________________
*The plural form of **THIS** is **THESE**.* _ ____________________
*The plural form of **THAT** is **THOSE**.* _ ____________________

Extra information

A. The plural form of a noun (substantive) is usually + **S**:

house ⟶ houses   car ⟶ cars

B. The plural form of a noun ending in consonant + **Y** is + **IES (remove Y)**:

	Consonant	
Secreta	*R*	*Y*

⟶ *Y* ⟶

	Consonant	
Secreta	*R*	*Ies*

C. The plural form of a noun ending in vowel +**Y** is +**S**:

	Vowel	
Monk	*E*	*Y*

⟶

	Vowel	
Monk	*E*	*Ys*

D. The plural form of a noun ending in+ **S**,+**SS**,+**SH**,+**CH**,+**X**,+**O** is normally +**ES**:

bus ⟶ buses   dish ⟶ dishes   box ⟶ boxes
kiss ⟶ kisses   church ⟶ churches   potato ⟶ potatoes

E. The plural form of a noun ending in +**F**, +**FE** is frequently +**VES** **(remove F/FE)**:

wolf ⟶ wolves   knife ⟶ knives

F. Some plurals do not end in + **S**:

man ⟶ men   person ⟶ **people**   mouse ⟶ mice
woman ⟶ women   tooth ⟶ teeth   sheep ⟶ sheep
child ⟶ children   foot ⟶ feet   fish ⟶ fish

G. Some words do not have plural form:

information / advice / knowledge / baggage / news / furniture / grass

H. Some words are always in the plural form:

glasses / sunglasses / pants / scissors / jeans (or a pair of...)

Writing

A. Write the plural form of the nouns below:

animal_______ ________watch_______ __sandwich_______
foot___ ________leaf___ ___man_______
cat___ ________mouse_______ ___city_______

B. Transform the sentences below to the plural form:

1. It is an interesting piece of information.

2. This is the secretary.

3. The baggage is blue.

4. Is it a black dog?

5. Is he a child?

6. The cat is white.

7. She is not the teacher.

8. He is an intelligent man.

C. Complete the sentences with **IS** or **ARE**:

1. The children___ ____________at school.
2. My family_____ ____________at home.
3. Your father_____ ____________a doctor.
4. My pair of jeans_ ____________black.
5. My eyes________ ____________blue.
6. ______________ ____________my glasses on the table?
7. Sheep_________ ____________nice animals.
8. The people_____ ____________not happy with the government.

Listening

Grammar Focus

Numbers: *Cardinal*

0- zero
1- one
2- two
3- three
4- four
5- five
6- six
7- seven
8- eight
9- nine
10- ten
11- eleven
12- twelve
13- thirteen
14- fourteen
15- fifteen
16- sixteen
17- seventeen
18- eighteen
19- nineteen
20- twenty
21- twenty-one
22- twenty-two
23- twenty-three
24- twenty-four
30- thirty
31- thirty-one
32- thirty-two
33- thirty-three
39- thirty-nine
40- forty
50- fifty
60- sixty
70- seventy
80- eighty
90- ninety
100- a hundred
172- one hundred and seventy-two
200- two hundred
1,000- a thousand
1,000,000- a million
2,548- two thousand five hundred and forty-eight

Reading and writing

Practice this short conversation with your classmate.

A: When were you born?
B: I was born in 1972 (nineteen, seventy-two). And you?
A: ____________________
B: My address is 472 (four, seventy-two), Bond Avenue. And yours?
A: ____________________

Listening

Grammar Focus

Numbers: ***Ordinal***

1^{st} -first
2^{nd} -second
3^{rd} -third
4^{th} -fourth
5^{th} -fifth
6^{th} -sixth
7^{th} -seventh
8^{th} -eighth
9^{th} -ninth
10^{th}-tenth
11^{th}-eleventh
12^{th}-twelfth
13^{th}-thirteenth
14^{th}-fourteenth
15^{th}-fifteenth
16^{th}-sixteenth
17^{th}-seventeenth
18^{th}-eighteenth
19^{th}-nineteenth
20^{th}-twentieth

21^{st} -twenty-first
22^{nd}-twenty-second
23^{rd} -twenty-third
24^{th} -twenty-fourth
30^{th} -thirtieth
31^{st} -thirty-first
32^{nd}-thirty-second
33^{rd}-thirty-third
39^{th} -thirty-ninth
40^{th} -fortieth
50^{th} -fiftieth
60^{th} -sixtieth
70^{th} -seventieth
80^{th} -eightieth
90^{th} -ninetieth
100^{th}-one hundredth
172^{nd}-one hundred and seventy-second
200^{th}-two hundredth
$1,000^{th}$ -one thousandth

Reading and writing

Practice this conversation with your classmate.

A: When is your birthday?

B: It's on March, 28^{th} (twenty-eighth). And yours?

A:_

B: Do you live in an apartment?

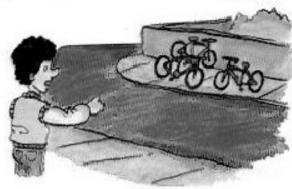
A: Yes, I live on the 9^{th} (ninth) floor. And you?

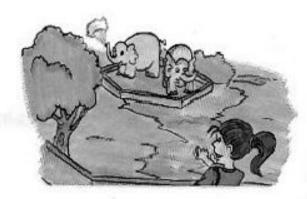
B:_

Homework

Are these dogs?

Are those planes?

Are these boys?

Are those buses?

What are these?

What are those?

Transform the sentences below to the plural form:

1. I am not a teacher.
2. She is an important woman.
3. This is a good school.
4. That is not a dog.
5. The school is very big.
6. I am not the coordinator.

Homework

It's Math time!!!

+ = plus
- = minus
x = times
: = divided by
= = equals

1 (one) + (plus) 2 (two) =3 (three)
one hundred and seventy two minus seventy-one equals...

____

two hundred times six equals...

____

three thousand divided by twenty equals...

____

six thousand three hundred and four plus one hundred and thirty-seven equals...

____

Complete the check below:

US$ 1,234,567.00

____
(Write today's date)

____
____ dollars

Bank of British and American

____

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: ____________________
Teacher's name: ____________________

Horizontals

A - The plural form of information is...

B - The plural form of instrument is...

C - The plural form of hotel is...

Verticals

1 - The plural form of difficult is...

2 - The plural form of tooth is...

3 - The plural form of man is...

Transform these sentences to the plural form:

1. The wife is watching the news.

2. The husband is washing the car

3. The baby is sleeping in the bus

4. The woman is eating an apple.

It's History time!!!

Write the years between parentheses:

1. Cristopher Columbus discovered America in (1492):

2. The first world war ended in (1918):

3. The second world war started in (1939):

4. Cabral discovered Brazil in (1500):

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the population of your city?
It's about

2. When is your father's birthday?

3. When is your mother's birthday?

4. How old are you?

5. How old is your mother?

6. What is your favorite number?

Unit Three 3

In the Office

Listening

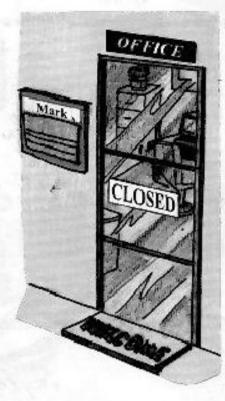
This is an office. In the office there is a secretary speaking on the telephone.
Her boss is a very nice man. His name is Mark.

The secretary's name is Susan. She is 20 years old and she's not married. Susan works every day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. .

Today is Friday. Tomorrow is Saturday. On Saturday the office is closed. On Sunday (the day after tomorrow) too.

Friday

Saturday

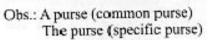
Sunday

Mark (35 years old) is married to his wife Jill. Mark normally works every day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

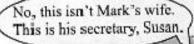
Listening

[illegible] we are Susan and Mark and this is our office.

Susan: Good morning, Mark.
Mark: Good morning.
Susan: How are you?
Mark: I'm fine. What about you?
Susan: I am great! How's Jill?
Mark: She's OK.
Susan: Would you like some coffee?
Mark: Yes, please.
Susan: Here it is.
Mark: Thanks.

Listening

1. Her pen.
2. Her pencil.
3. This is Mark. He's Susan's boss.
4. Mark's briefcase
5. His wallet.
6. His keys.
7. His umbrella.
8. His notebook.
9. His chair.
10. His watch.
11. Mark's cellular phone.
12. His lighter.

Obs.: A purse (common purse)
The purse (specific purse)

Listening

These are the days of the week:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Weekend:	Saturday and Sunday					

These are the months of the year:

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

Reading and writing

a) What day is today? Today is ______________________

b) What day will be tomorrow? Tomorrow will be ______________________

c) What day will be the day after tomorrow? It will be ______________________

d) What day was yesterday? Yesterday was ______________________

e) What day was the day before yesterday? It was ______________________

f) What days are the weekend? They are ______________________

g) When is your birthday? It is ______________________

h) When is Carnival? It is ______________________

i) When is Christmas? It is ______________________

j) When is Easter? It is ______________________

Watch out!

Don't forget that in English we always have to write the days of the week and the months of the year with CAPITAL LETTERS!!!

E.g.: Monday, January = correct forms
monday, january = incorrect forms

Listening

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Examples
I	My	I am the teacher. These are my students.
You	Your	You are the student and this is your book.
He	His	He is a man. That is his wife.
She	Her	She is a girl and that is her boyfriend.
It	Its	It is a dog. Its friend is a dog too.
We	Our	We are students. This school is our school.
You	Your	You are American. Bill Clinton is your president.
They	Their	They are Susan and Mark. That is their office.

I am the teacher. These are my students.

You are the student and this is your book.

He is a man. That is his wife.

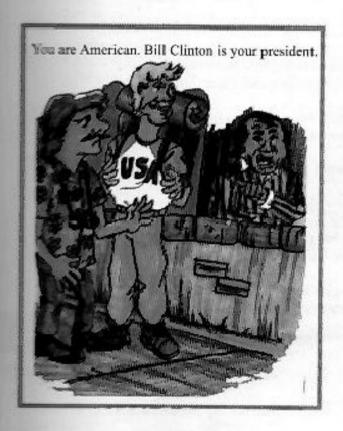
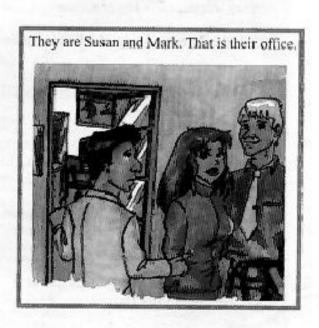
She is a girl and that is her boyfriend.

It is a dog. Its friend is a dog too.

We are students. This is school is our school.

You are American. Bill Clinton is your president.

They are Susan and Mark. That is their office.

Extra Information

Possessive or Genitive Case ('s or ')

Mark's briefcase

Mark

Susan's purse

Susan

The dogs' house

Dogs

Owners	Possessive case	Elements
Mark	's	briefcase
Susan	's	purse
The dogs	'	house

We normally use - **'s** or - **'**for people and animals to indicate possession:
Mark's briefcase = His briefcase Susan's purse = Her purse

1. If the owner is in the plural form ending in s, we only use - ' (apostrophe):
The dogs' house.

2. If the owner is in the plural form, but does not end in s, we use - 's:
a children's pen the women's purses

3. If the owner is indicated by the name of the person, and this name ends in s, you can use - ' or - **'s**. Note that if you use - **'s**, this s has the sound of/iz/:
Charles' car or Charles's car

4. If the owner ends in s, and the element begins with the letter s, we use - ':
Charles' sandwiches

For things, ideas, we normally use **of**:
the door **of the classroom** the window **of the house**

(do not say: the classroom's door) (do not say: the house's window)

1. It is possible to use - **'s** for organisations (groups of people), places and time expressions:
the government's functions the world's polution tomorrow's class

Reading and writing

Whose dog is it?

It is the cop's dog.

Whose car is it?
Possessive Case: It is John's car.
Possessive Adjective: It is his car.

Whose wallet is it? (Paul)
Possessive Case: ______________________

Possessive Adjective: ______________________

Whose purse is it? (Mary)
Possessive Case: ______________________

Possessive Adjective: ______________________

Whose house is it? (the cat)
Possessive Case: ______________________

Possessive Adjective: ______________________

Whose children are they? (Jill and Mark)
Possessive Case: ______________________

Possessive Adjective: ______________________

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences with the equivalent Possessive Adjective:

1. Do you like ________ work?
2. Susan speaks to ________ friends.
3. Mark phones ________ wife.
4. I like ________ job very much.
5. The dog is with ________ friend.
6. Pat and Bob are with ________ mom.
7. We like ________ new teacher.
8. It's a nice bird. ________ color is red.
9. Peter crashed ________ car.
10. Linda adores ________ boyfriend.

Homework

1. Read the text below:

My name is Ronald. I am from Chicago. I'm 25 years old. I am single, but I have a beautiful girlfriend. Her name is Lynn. I am an engineer. My boss's name is Jack. I live with my father and my mother. Their names are Peter and Mary. Our house is very big. I have three pets: a dog, a cat and a bird. My favorite one is the dog. Its name is Spot. My best friend is my brother. His name is Steven. Steven's girlfriend is Phoebe. She is beautiful too.

Now, write a short text similar to the one above:

____
____
____
____
____

2. Read the text of Unit 3 again. Find four sentences that are using the Possessive Case. For example: "... The secretary's name is Susan..."

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the Possessive Case ('s or '):

The toys of the children. ______________
The dog of Paul. ______________
The bicycle of Thomas. ______________
The car of Agatha and the car of James.
The friends of my parents.

Homework

Whose wallet is this?

Whose purse is this?

Whose pencil is this?

Whose notebook is this?

This is Jack's classroom.

This is Michael's computer.

This is the students' school.

These are Bill's pens.

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name: ______________________
Teacher's name: ______________________

1. Are these sentenses correct or incorrect? (3 of them are correct and 5 of them are incorrect)

a) This is Mark's car. ( )
b) This is Jennifers' dog. ( )
c) This is a cat. His name is Kitty. ( )
d) These men are politicians. Your names are Bob and Tony. ( )
e) Her boyfriend's name is Earl. ( )
f) The classroom's door is white. ( )
g) The window of the room is white. ( )
h) Thomas's sister is Diana. ( )

2. Rewrite the incorrect sentences above in the correct form:

____
____
____
____
____
____

3. It's Geography time!

a) What's the capital of Brazil? Brazil's capital is Brasilia
b) What's the capital of England?
c) What's the capital of France?
d) What's the biggest city in Brazil?
e) What's the biggest country in the world?
f) What's the capital of Japan?

Check your Knowledge!

Choose the correct answer:

1. How are you?

( ) I'm a student.
( ) I'm fine, thanks.
( ) I'm Michael.

2. Would you like some milk?

( ) She's Ok.
( ) Good morning.
( ) No, thanks.

3. It's midnight! I have to go now. Goodbye.

( ) I have to go too. Good evening.
( ) Bye bye. Good night.
( ) Hello!

4. Thanks.

( ) Of nothing.
( ) Not for this.
( ) You're welcome.

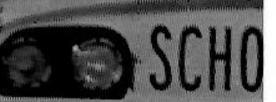
5. Do you have any questions?

( ) Yes, I have a question.
( ) No, I have a car.
( ) My question is blue.

6. Do you understand the word anagram?

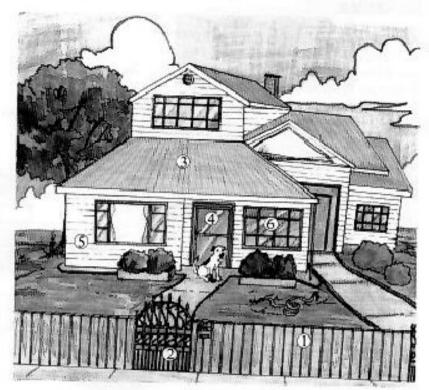
( ) What?!?
( ) No, I don't understand. Repeat the word, please!
( ) Uh?

UNIT FOUR

4

At Susan’s house and at school

Listening

1. Fence
2. Gate
3. Roof
4. Door
5. Wall
6. Window

This is Susan's house. In front of her house there is a fence and a gate. The house has a red roof, a blue door and white walls. The window of the house is open. There is a dog sitting at the door.

1. Board
2. Eraser
3. Desk

This is the school of Mark's children. There are two children in the classroom. They are William and Janeth - Mark's twin children. There is a teacher writing on the board. On his table there are books, pens and an eraser. There are three desks in the classroom.

The cat is on the roof.

The maid is in the house.

The dog is sitting at the door.

Listening

Are William and Janeth in the office? **No.**
Are William and Janeth in the house? **No.**
Are William and Janeth in the shopping center? **No.**
Where are William and Janeth?
William and Janeth are in the school.

Extra Information

Prepositions of Place

1. **On** = It indicates physical contact.
e.g.: The board is hanging on the wall.

2. **In**

a) It indicates inside.
e.g.: Mark is in his car.

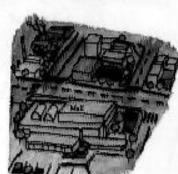
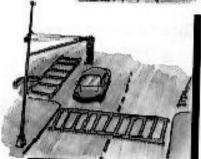
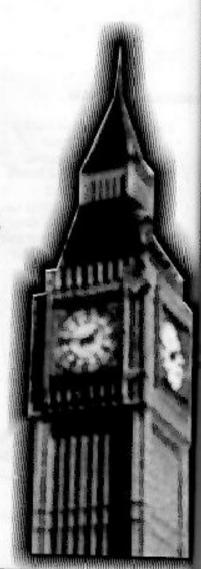
b) It's used with the names of countries, states, cities, etc..
e.g.: Susan is in New York.

3. **At**
a) It's used before specific places:

i. Before commercial names:
e.g: We study English at British and American.

ii. Before the number of the place:
e.g.: My brother lives at 2215, Maple St. apt. 1301.

b) It's used to indicate a reference:
e.g.: Where is the mall?
Turn right at the bakery and walk for 1 block.

c) It's used to indicate proximity:
e.g.: Where is the car?
It is at the traffic lights.

Extra Information

4. **In front of**: In the direction a person is looking at.
e.g.: The teacher is <u>in front of</u> the students.

5. **Behind**: In the opposite direction a person is looking at.
e.g.: The board is <u>behind</u> the teacher.

6. **Under:** e.g.: The dog is <u>under</u> the table.

7. **Over:** e.g.: The bird is <u>over</u> the house.

8. **Among = amongst:**
e.g.: The cat is <u>among</u> the dogs.

9. **Between:** e.g.: The cat is <u>between</u> the dogs.

10. **Beside:** e.g.: The cat is <u>beside</u> the dog.

11. **Next to = close to = near:**
e.g.: Argentina is <u>next to</u> Brazil.

12. **Far from:** e.g.: Japan is far <u>from</u> Brazil.

13. **From:** e.g.: John is <u>from</u> Korea.

14. **To:** e.g.: John is going <u>to</u> England.

15. **Above:**

The temperature is <u>above</u> 0°.

16. **Below:**

The temperature is <u>below</u> 0°.

Listening

Are there walls in the house?
Yes, there are walls in the house.

Are there students in the classroom?
Yes, there are students in the classroom.

Is there a secretary in the classroom?
No, there isn't a secretary in the classroom.

Are there books on the teacher's table?
Yes, there are books on the teacher's table.

Is there an animal in the school?
No, there isn't an animal in the school.

Is there a telephone in the classroom?
No, there isn't a telephone in the classroom.

Are there cars on the street?
Yes, there are cars on the street.

Extra Information

There + To Be

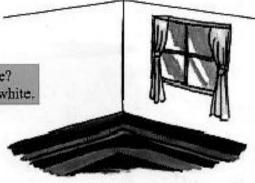
The verb *There + To Be* expresses existence.
e.g.: There is a fence in front of the house (It exists in front of the house).

Affirmative: There + To Be
e.g.: There is a dog sitting at the door. (Singular form).
There are three desks in the classroom. (Plural form).

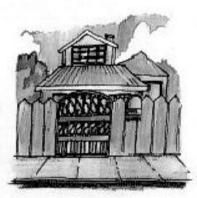
Interrogative: To Be + There
e.g.: Is there a dog sitting at the door? (Singular form).
Are there three desks in the classroom? (Plural form).

Negative: There + To Be + Not
e.g.: There is not a dog sitting at the door. (Singular form).
There are not three desks in the classroom. (Plural form).

Listening

Are the walls of the house white?
Yes, the walls of the house are white.

Is the American flag pink and grey?
No, it isn't pink and grey. It is red, blue and white.

Where is the teacher?
The teacher is in the classroom.

Where is the gate?
The gate is in front of the house.

Where is Mark?
He is in the office.

Where is the cat?
The cat is on the roof.

Is the roof red?
Yes, the roof is red.

Are elephants grey?
Yes, elephants are grey.

Is the door yellow?
No, the door ins't yellow. It's blue.

Where are William and Janeth?
They are in the classroom.

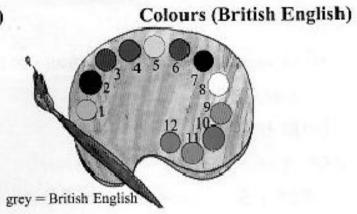
Are you a teacher?
No, I am not a teacher. I'm a student.

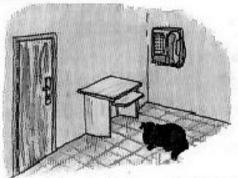
Are you American?
No, I am not American. I'm Brazilian.

Listening

Colors (American English)

Colours (British English)

1 - light blue
2 - dark blue
3 - brown
4 - green
5 - yellow
6 - purple
7 - black
8 - white
9 - gray - American English   grey = British English
10 - red
11 - orange
12 - pink

What color / is / the roof?	*The roof / is / red.*
What color / are / your eyes?	*My eyes / are / dark brown.*

Find the differences!

e.g.: There isn't a brown dog in the office on the right.

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________
4. _______________
5. _______________
6. _______________

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the verb THERE + TO BE:

a) ___ 50 states in America.

b) ___ 50 states in Brazil.

c) ___ English schools in Japan?

d) ___ a television in my house.

e) ___ a horse in my father's house.

f) ___ a Japanese teacher at British and American?

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the most suitable preposition:

a) The secretary is speaking _ _____the telephone.

b) There are 10 units ______ ____book 1.

c) There is a sign ____ ____ the school.

d) His father works __ ______ Citybank.

e) The temperature in my city is normally __ _ 10°.

f) The temperature in Alaska is normally ___ _ 0°.

g) The submarine is __ _ the sea.

h) Number eleven is _ _ numbers ten and twelve.

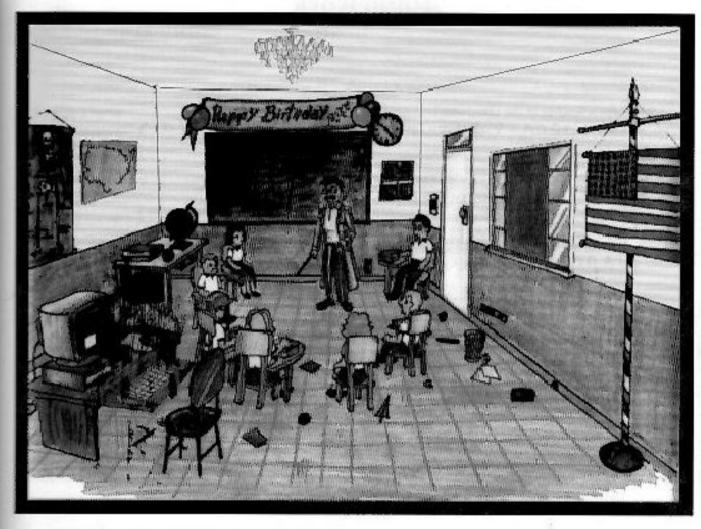
i) Japan is distant from Brazil. Argentina is _ _Brazil.

j) John is between Mary and Jack. Consequently, Jack is _ _ John.

k) People normally go __ _______ church on Sunday.

l) Tony is New Yorker. He is _ ___ New York.

m) ____ black, blue, green and white, I prefer black.

Homework

According to the picture above, answer the questions:

1. Where is the teacher (in relation to the board)?

2. Where is the teacher (in relation to the students)?

3. Where is the light (in relation to the students)?

4. Where is the clock (in relation to the wall)?

5. Where is the door (in relation to the window)?

6. Where is the teacher's briefcase (in relation to the teacher's table)?

7. Where is the window (in relation to the door and the American flag)?

8. Are there books on the students' desks?

9.Is there a teacher in the classroom?

____

10. Is there a computer in the classroom?

____

11. Is there a British flag next to the window?

____

12. Is there a board on the wall?

____

13. Are these birds in the classroom?

____

14. What color is the teacher's briefcase?

____

15. What color is the door?

____

16. What color is the clock?

____

17. What color are the desks?

____

18. What color are the walls?

____

19. What color is the teacher's table?

____

20. What color is the American flag?

____

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: ______________________________
Teacher's name: ______________________________

What objects are there in your house? Read the words below and then write some sentences using the verb THERE + TO BE. Don't forget to use the correct preposition! The word on the left is the object and the word on the right indicates the location of the object.

Pen/under/table car/in/garage cat/in/house 10 dollars/in/wallet

wallet/in/mother's purse computer/on/table door/beside/window

English school/next to/your house plane/over/roof dog/at/door

parent's picture/on/wall green house/in front of/your house

Check your knowledge!

Are these sentences correct or incorrect? If the sentence is incorrect, rewrite it in the correct form:

1. There is a bird on the tree. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

2. I have a car. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

3. I like my city because have good restaurants here. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

4. Have 2 students in the classroom. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

5. Number 2 is beside 1 and 3. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

6. I am in the home. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

7. Paraguay is close to Brazil. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

8. There are tables on the restaurant. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

9. The antenna is on the roof. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

10. The secretary is working in the computer. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

____

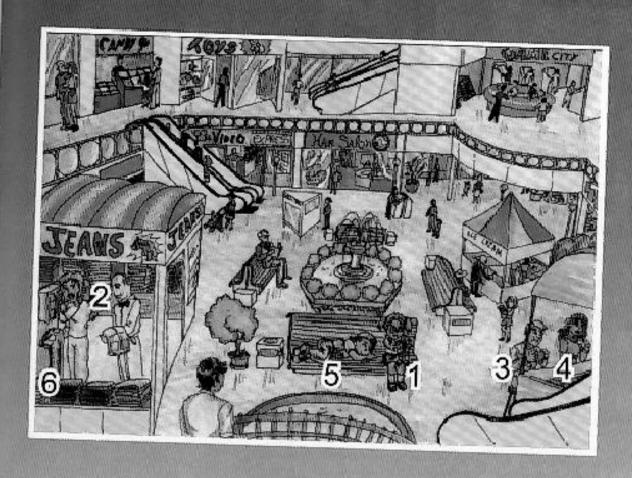
11. There is a good film in TV at night. correct ☐ incorrect ☐

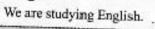
____

Unit Five

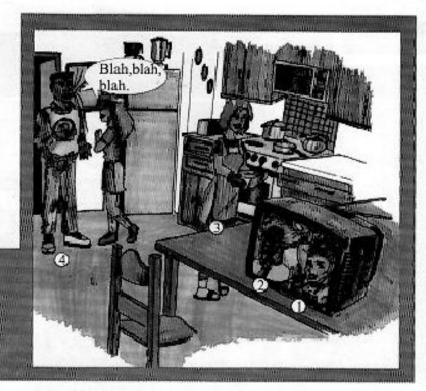
5

The Present Continuous Tense

Listening

1. Janeth is playing with her doll.
2. Susan is making a phone call.
3. Mark is eating a hamburger.
4. A girl is drinking coffee.
5. William is sleeping.
6. Susan is buying a pair of jeans.

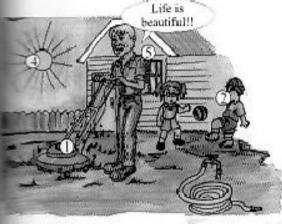
We are studying English.

Mark is working.

Listening

1. Madonna is singing.
2. Michael Jackson is dancing.
3. Jill is cooking.
4. Sam is talking to Susan.

1. A man is driving his car.
2. Janeth is reading a book.
3. Mark is writing a letter.
4. It's raining.
5. The sun is shining.

Listening

Today is Saturday, so it's weekend.

Saturday is different from weekdays.

1. Mark is working in the garden.
2. His children are playing football.
3. His wife is in the shopping center buying a pair of jeans.
4. It is a beautiful day. The sun is shining. It's 31 degrees.
5. "Life is beautiful!", Mark says. To confirm that, now he is singing a nice Brazilian song.
6. Susan is in a bar, kissing her boyfriend Sam. They are dancing on slow music.

Errata: Not on slow music, but to slow music.

Listening

Is Jill working in the garden?
No, Jill isn't working in the garden.

Is Jill playing football?
No, Jill isn't playing football.

Is Jill dancing?
No, Jill isn't dancing.

What is Jill doing?
Jill is buying a pair of jeans in the shopping center.

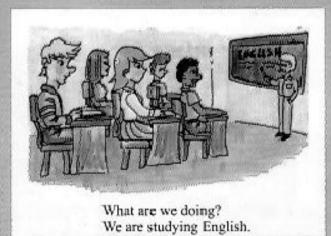
Listening

Is Mark buying a pair of jeans in the shopping center?
No, Mark isn't buying a pair of jeans in the shopping center.

Is Mark cooking?
No, Mark isn't cooking.

Is Mark making a phone call?
No, Mark isn't making a phone call.

What is Mark doing?
Mark is working in the garden.

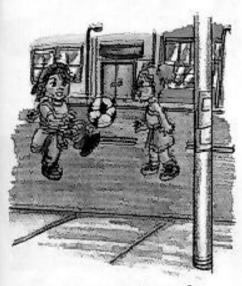
What are we doing?
We are studying English.

What is Susan doing?
Susan is dancing with Sam.

What is Sam doing?
He is kissing his girlfriend Susan.

What are William and Janeth doing?
They are playing football on the street.

Listening

What is Michael Jackson doing?
Michael Jackson is dancing.

What is Madonna doing?
Madonna is singing.

Who is playing football on the street?
William and Janeth are playing football on the street.

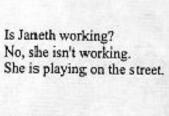
Is Susan dancing with Sam?
Yes, Susan is dancing with Sam.

Is Sam kissing Susan?
Yes, he is kissing Susan.

Is Mark kissing Susan?
No, Mark isn't kissing Susan.
He is working in the garden.

Are we studying Portuguese?
No, we aren't studying Portuguese.
We are studying English.

Is the teacher dancing?
No, the teacher isn't dancing.
He is teaching the students.

Is Janeth working?
No, she isn't working.
She is playing on the street.

Are you singing?
No, I'm not singing.
I am studying English.

Who is Mark's wife?
Jill is Mark's wife.

What is she doing?
Jill is cooking dinner.

Who is working in the garden?
Mark is working in the garden.

Listening

Are we studying English?
Yes, we are studying English.

Who is drinking coffee?
Janeth is drinking coffee.

Who is making a phone call?
Susan is making a phone call.

Who is kissing Susan?
Sam is kissing Susan.

Who is writing a letter?
Mark is writing a letter.

Who is that?
He is the President of Brazil.

What is he doing?
He is singing in the rain.

Extra Information

The Present Continuous Tense

A. *Definition:* The present continuous tense is characterised by the presence of the Gerund (-ing). It can be used in two different situations:

1. Specific present moments: (Present, unfinished action.)

I am taking a test at the moment.

My father is doing physical exercises now.

The dog is barking at present.

2. Future programmed and arranged situations:

I'm working this weekend.

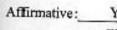
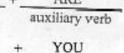
I'm travelling today after class.

"AFTER CLASS..."

B. *Conjugation:*

Affirmative: YOU (subject) + ARE (auxiliary verb) + STUDYING (main verb)

Interrogative: ARE (auxiliary verb) + YOU (subject) + STUDYING (main verb)

Negative: YOU (subject) + ARE (auxiliary verb) + NOT + STUDYING (main verb)

Extra Information

C. *Special cases*

1. Verbs ending in E, remove the letter E and use ING:

e.g.: To take	-taking	:	I'm taking a test now.
To write	-writing	:	She's writing a letter now.
To dance	-dancing	:	He's dancing now.

Exceptions:

To be	- being	:	I'm being honest with you now.
Verbs ending in	ee: to see - seeing	:	He's seeing the dentist tomorrow.

2. Verbs ending in IE, remove the letters IE and use YING:

e.g.: To lie	- lying	:	The advocate is lying now.
To die	- dying	:	The patient is dying now.

3. Verbs ending in Consonant + Vowel + Consonant, double the last consonant:

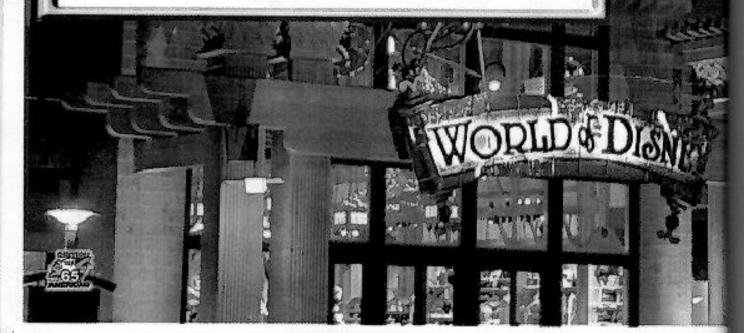
e.g.:

	Cons.	Vowel	Cons.	
To S	W	I	M	swimming
To S	H	O	P	shopping

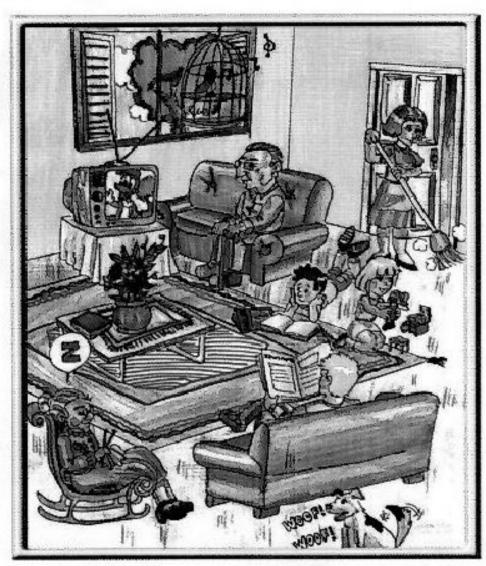
Exceptions:

Verbs ending in:				Cons.	Vowel	Cons.	
	-X:	to fax:		f	a	x	faxing
	-Y:	to play:	p	l	a	y*	playing
	-W:	to sew:		s	e	w	sewing

We use the present continuous only for actions and happenings. Consequently, we cannot use the present continuous tense with some verbs, for example: to like/ to love/ to want/ to know/ to remember

Incorrect: I'm liking the English course.
Correct: I like the English course.

What is the person doing?

What is the old man doing?
What is the boy studying?
Who is playing on the floor?
What is the dog doing?

Who is cleaning the house?
What is the man reading?
Where is the old woman sleeping?
Where is the bird singing?

Tic Tac Toe

Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Mark "O" or "X" only if you answer it correctly and after correcting the incorrect ones (if you have more classmates, play together in groups):

I studying English	He's studing English	I'm loving my cat.
You is smoking	Your father are working	She is shoping
I aren't working	They are takeing a test	She is bing nice

Homework

According to the text, answer the questions below:

What is Janeth doing?

What is Madonna doing now?

What is Michael Jackson doing now?

Who is making a phone call now?

Is Mark writing a letter now?

What is Sam doing now?

What are the children playing?

Where are the people swimming?

Is Jill dancing?

Is Janeth reading a magazine?

Now, answer the questions below according to your family:

What is your mother doing now?

Where are you studying now?

What is your father doing now?

Who is watching TV now?

What is your brother or sister doing now?

Is anyone having lunch now?

Homework

Correct the sentences below:

1. I are studying now.

____

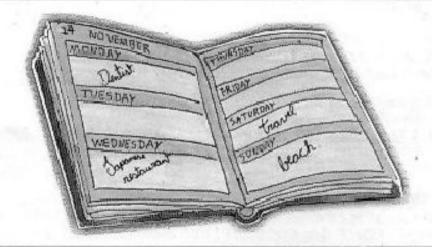
2. She is work at the moment.

____

3. My family are travelling this month.

____

4. They isn't playing soccer now.

____

Based on the diary above, answer the questions below:

What are you doing on Monday?

____

Where are you having lunch on Wednesday?

____

What are you doing on the weekend?

____

TELEPHONE TELEPHONE

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: ______________________________
Teacher's name: ______________________________

A. Transform the sentences below to the asked form: (A = affirmative; I = interrogative; N = negative):

1. My mother is watching TV now.
I: ______________________________
N: ______________________________

2. His father isn't working at the moment.
A: ______________________________
I: ______________________________

3. Is the dog barking at present?
A: ______________________________
N: ______________________________

4. Is your English getting better?
A: ______________________________
N: ______________________________

5. I am learning English now.
N: ______________________________
I: ______________________________

6. It is raining.
N: ______________________________
I: ______________________________

Check your knowledge!

B. Write questions using the words WHAT / WHERE / WHOSE according to the sentences below:

1. ______________________
The cat is sleeping on the roof.

2. ______________________
The students are speaking English.

3. ______________________
My father is working in his office.

4. ______________________
My brother is driving our father's car.

5. ______________________
I'm thinking about having lunch now.

6. ______________________
Kyioko is having dinner at Kinochita at the moment.

C. What's happening outside and inside your house/office at the moment?

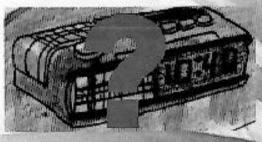
____
____
____
____
____
____
____
____

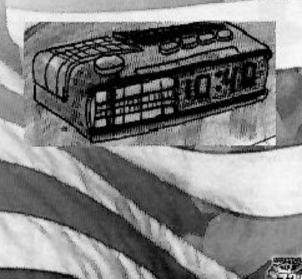
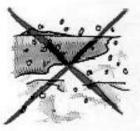
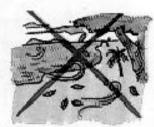
Unit Six

Question Words

Listening

Are William and Janeth in the shopping center?*No.*
Are William and Janeth in the house?*No.*
Are William and Janeth in the office?*No.*
Where are William and Janeth?
William and Janeth are in the school.

Is this a printer?*No.*
Is this a car?*No.*
Is this a lighter?*No.*
What is this?
This is a cellular phone.

Is it eight o'clock?*No.*
Is it twenty to nine a.m.?*No.*
Is it half past five?*No.*
What time is it?
It is twenty to eleven.

Listening

Do we go to the beach in the winter?*No.*
Do we go to the beach in the autumn*?*No.*
Do we go to the beach in the spring?*No.*
When do we go to the beach?
We go to the beach in the summer.

Do you like your boyfriend because he's good looking? *No.*
Do you like your boyfriend because he's intelligent? *No.*
Do you like your boyfriend because he's different? *No.*
Why do you like your boyfriend?
I like my boyfriend because he's funny.

Is this your brother?*No.*
Is this the President of Brazil?*No.*
Is this Michael Jackson?*No.*
Who is this?
This is Nelson Mandela, the President of South Africa.

* *Obs.:* *Autumn* = *British English*
Fall = *American English*

*** Nelson Mandela, President of South Africa from 1994 to 1998.**

Listening

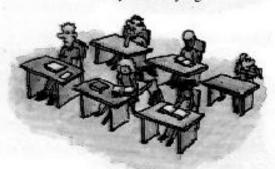
What is Susan doing?

She is making a phone call.

What is Susan's boyfriend doing?

He is playing football.

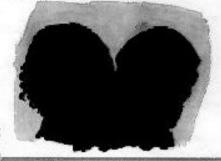
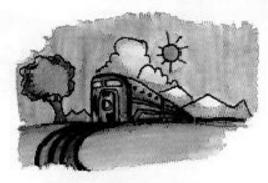
Where are the children?

The children are in the school.

What are they doing?

They are studying.

What is this?

This is a train.

What are these?

These are coffee cups.

Who is this? *This is Mark.*

Who is this? *This is Susan.*

Who are these people?

They are Janeth and William.

Who are these people?

They are Madonna and Michael Jackson.

xtra Information

estion Words = Interrogative Pronouns = "WH" Questions

Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday dear Mark!
Happy birthday to you!

"CANDLE"

The correct pronunciation of "WH" in English:
Imagine that there is a candle in front of you;
Blow this candle out (just like Mark!)

Don't say "YES" or "NO" in the answer when there is an interrogative pronoun in the question:
e.g.: **What** is your name? **YES**, my name is Mark. (incorrect)
My name is Mark. (correct)
Is your name Mark? **YES**, my name is Mark. (correct)
My name is Mark. (incorrect)

Question	Answer
1. Where	Places, locations
E.g.: Where do you live?	I live in Los Angeles.
2. What	A. Objects.
E.g.: What is this?	This is a pen.
	B. Actions
E.g.: What are you doing?	I am studying English
	C. Personal information
E.g.: What is your marital status?	I am divorced
3. What time	Hours
E.g.: What time is it?	It's midday
4. When	Time
E.g.: When is your birthday?	It is on March 28 th
5. Who	Persons (subject ou direct object)
E.g.: Who is your favorite actor?	My favorite actor is Al Pacino.

Extra Information

6. Why	Explanations, motives, reasons
e.g.: Why do you study English?	I study English because it's important
7. Whom	Indirect object
e.g.: At whom are you looking?	I am looking at that girl
8. Which	Limited options
e.g.: Which color is your favorite?	It's black
9. Whose	Possession
e.g.: Whose book is it?	It's Susan's book
10. How	Conditions
e.g.: How are you?	I'm fine, thanks.
11. How old	Age
e.g.: How old are you?	I'm 35 years old.

Extra Information

Situation 1:

Question: Question word + am/are/is + **complement**

Answer: **Complement** + am/are/is + places/time/objects/persons/etc...

e.g.:			
	Where	is	**your brother**?
	Question word	is	**complement**
	My brother	is	in his house
	Complement	is	place

Extra Information

e.g.: What are these?
Question word are complement
These are computers.
Complement are object

Situation 2:

Question: Question word + do/does + **complement**

Answer: **Complement** + places/time/objects/persons/etc...

e.g.:

Why do **you study English**?
Question word do **complement**
I study English because I like it.
Complement explanation

What time do **you have breakfast**?
Question word do **complement**
I have breakfast at 6:30 a.m.
Complement hour

Situation 3:

Question: Question word = subject + **complement**

Answer: Subject + **complement**

e.g.:

Who **studies English in your house?**
My brother and I **study English in my house.**

Situation 4:

Question: Question word + am/are/is + **complement** + preposition

Answer: **Complement** + am/are/is + preposition + places/persons/etc...

e.g.:

Where are **you** from?
I am from Japan.

Situation 5:

Question: Preposition + question word + do/does + **complement**

Answer: **Complement** + preposition + places/persons/etc...

e.g.:

To whom do **you want to talk** ?
I want to talk to Peter.

Matching

Match the questions in column A with their answers in column B:

a. What is this?
b. Where do you live?
c. When is your birthday?
d. Who is your favorite singer?
e. Why do you study English?
f. What time do you wake up?
g. Which bus goes toward your house?
h. With whom are you learning English?
i. Whose book is this?
j. How old is your mother?

( ) Bus 11 goes toward my house.
( ) My birthday is on April 3rd.
( ) This is a white board.
( ) This is Sarah's book.
( ) She is 43 years old.
( ) I am learning English with Tim.
( ) I wake up at 6 o'clock.
( ) Because it's important.
( ) My favorite singer is Enya.
( ) I live in Chicago.

Speaking

Student A (or teacher): Ask the questions above to Student B.
Student B: Answer the questions completely.
Reverse roles.

Reading and writing

Make the correct question.

____________________?
I live in this city because there are many green areas here.

____________________?
I go to the beach on vacation.

____________________?
This is John's wallet.

____________________?
I study English at British and American.

____________________?
My favorite author is Ernest Hemingway.

____________________?
I am taking a test.

____________________?
I am a doctor.

Listening

5:00 a. m.

What time is it?
It is five o'clock in the morning

5:30 a. m.

What time is it?
It is half past five in the morning.

5:45 a. m.

What time is it?
It is a quarter to six in the morning.

6:15 a. m.

What time is it?
It is a quarter past six in the morning.

6:00 p. m.

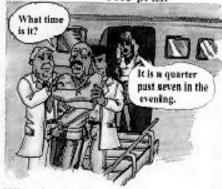
What time is it?
It is six o'clock in the afternoon.

6:30 p. m.

What time is it?
It is half past six in the evening.

6:45 p. m.

What time is it?
It is a quarter to seven in the evening.

7:15 p. m.

What time is it?
It is a quarter past seven in the evening.

Listening

Grammar focus

(Question): **What time is it?**

Usually there are two possibilities to say the time:

4:00	It's four o'clock.	-
6:00	It's six o'clock.	-
8:00	It's eight o'clock.	-
4:05	It's five past four.	It's four oh five.
4:15	It's a quarter past four.	It's four fifteen.
4:25	It's twenty-five past four.	It's four twenty-five.
4:30	It's half past four.	It's four thirty.
4:31	It's twenty-nine to five.	It's four thirty-one.
4:45	It's a quarter to five.	It's four forty-five.
4:59	It's one to five.	It's four fifty-nine.
5:00	It's five o'clock.	-
a.m.*	=	in the morning
p.m.*	=	in the afternoon/in the evening/at night
10:00 a.m.	=	It's ten o'clock in the morning.
10:00 p.m.	=	It's ten o'clock at night.
12:00 p.m.	=	It's noon. / It's midday.
12:00 a.m.	=	It's midnight.

*Obs.: a.m. = ante meridiem
p.m. = post meridiem
*past = British English
*after = American English

Errata: We don' t **say** the time.
We **tell** the time.

Extra Information

A: (01- 30): It's "minutes" past "hour".
e.g.: 2:23
2 = hour 23 = minutes
It's "twenty-three" past "two".

B A

B: (31- 59): It's "60-minutes" to "next hour".
e.g.: 3:33
3 = hour 33 = minutes
It's "60-33" to "3 + 1" = It's "twenty-seven" to "four".

Special cases:

:15 = a quarter past
:30 = half past
:45 = a quarter to
:00 = o'clock

Reading and writing

7:51 p.m.

What time is it?

or

6:50 a.m.

What time is it?

or

4:10 p.m.

What time is it?

or

10:07 a.m.

What time is it?

or

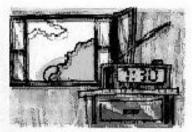
3:00 p.m.

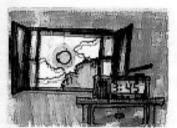
What time is it?

Reading and writing

What time do you wake up?
What time do you have lunch?
What time do you go to bed?

__ I go to work at 7:30 a.m..
__ I leave school at 11:45 a.m..
__ It's a quarter to midday.

Homework

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

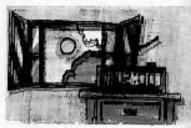
What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

Give complete answers:

What is your mother's name?

What is your address?

What are you doing now?

Where do you go shopping?

Where is your father now?

When is your mother's birthday?

When is Christmas?

Who is the President of Brazil?

Who is the President of the USA?

Why do you study English?

Why do you live in this city?

What time do you have dinner?

What time do you study English?

Who is your best friend?

Homework

Complete the sentences below with the most suitable question word:

a)_______ is your father working now? - He's working in the office.

b)_______ is your mother cooking now? - She's cooking lunch.

c)_______ are you looking at her? - Because she's beautiful.

d)_______ do you practise sports? - I practise sports on the weekend.

e)_______ color do you prefer? - I prefer black.

f)_______ is your marital status? - I'm married.

g)_______ do you take a shower? - I take a shower at 7 o'clock.

All the sentences below are written incorrectly. Rewrite them in the correct form:

a) Where are your father working now?

____

b) I study English because is important.

____

c) When you go to the beach?

____

d) I live in this city because I like.

____

e) When do you work?- I work in the office.

____

or ____

f) What do you doing?

____

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: ______________________
Teacher's name: ______________________

Put the words in the correct order:

e.g.: do / church / you / when / go / to
When do you go to church?

time / is / plane / arriving / the / what

____

like / you / do / who

____

like / at / go / night / where / you / to / do

____

restaurant / is / favorite / which / your / city / this / in

____

purse / that / is / whose

____

don't / study / Japanese / why / you

____

soccer / you / when / play / do

____

prefer / do / whom / with / you / classes / to / have

____

old / is / your / how / father

____

of / your / what / the / is / father's / address / office

____

Check your knowledge!

Imagine that you are having a conversation with your favorite actor/actress. This is the best opportunity to ask him/her all the questions you want. So, make up 10 "YES/NO" questions and 10 "WH" questions.

"YES/NO" questions:

1. __________
2. __________
3. __________
4. __________
5. __________
6. __________
7. __________
8. __________
9. __________
10. __________

"WH" questions:

11. __________
12. __________
13. __________
14. __________
15. __________
16. __________
17. __________
18. __________
19. __________
20. __________

Unit Seven 7
The Simple Present Tense

Listening

Mark always works from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., then he goes home to see his wife, Jill.

Jill is a housewife.

Every day at 9 a.m., their children go to school.

They come back home at 4 p.m..

After school, the children play on the street.

Jill cooks dinner for the family.

Everyone drinks and eats.

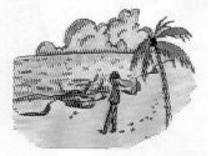
Listening

After dinner, the children play games.

William likes his sister very much and Janeth likes her brother too.

Father Mark watches television.

Mother Jill washes the dishes.

Listening

to walk along the sea

to give a present

to ride a bicycle

to wash the dishes

to watch TV

to clean the house

Listening

to fall from a ladder

to lose your wallet

to see

to find your wallet

to hear

to play the guitar

to win the lottery

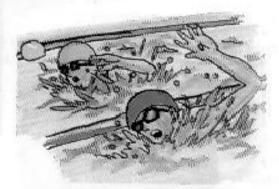
to play the piano

to go to New York

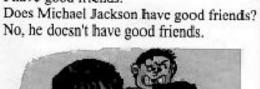
to play basketball

to meet a friend

to swim

Listening

Mark has a secretary.
Does the school have a secretary?
Yes, the school has a secretary too.

I have good friends.
Does Michael Jackson have good friends?
No, he doesn't have good friends.

My brother is in New York.
Is his wife in New York too?
Yes, she is in New York too.

Are we in New York?
No, we aren't in New York.

My mother asks:

Mark works from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m..
Does Susan work from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.?
No, she doesn't work from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m..

Listening

Do Brazilians watch TV every night?
Yes, they watch TV every night.

Do Chinese people ride bicycles?
Yes, they ride bicycles.

Does Susan drink and eat every day?
Yes, she drinks and eats every day.

Is Mark married to Jill?
Yes, he is married to Jill.

Does your mother kiss your father?
Yes, she kisses my father.

My girlfriend asks:
"Do you have money for the movies?"
I say: "I don't have money!"

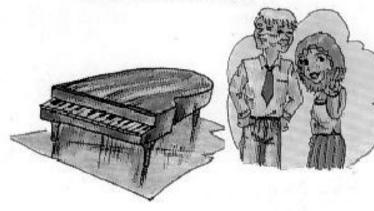
Do Americans sing frequently?
No, they don't sing frequenty.

Do they have children?
Yes, they have two children.

Listening

Does Jill cook for the family?
Yes, she cooks for the family.

Is Jill a housewife?
Yes, she's a housewife.

Do Mark and Jill play the piano?
No, they don't play the piano.

What does Susan do?
She is a secretary.

Who washes the dishes?
Jill washes the dishes.

Does William like his sister?
Yes, he likes her very much.

Does Janeth go to school on Sunday?
No, she doesn't go to school on Sunday.

Who is Mark?
He is Susan's boss.

Extra Information

The Simple Present Tense

A. Definition: The simple present tense is characterised by the presence of the infinitive form of the verb, without "TO".

E.g.: To walk along the sea (Infinitive) → I walk along the sea. (simple present) — "To" removed

WHEN DO WE USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE?

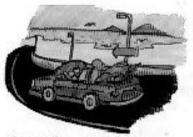
THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE CAN BE USED IN SOME SITUATIONS:

1. Routines:

I wake up at 6:30 a.m. every day.

I always have lunch at a Japanese restaurant.

2. Habits:

I normally go dancing on Saturday night.

I sometimes travel to the beach on vacation.

3. Personal and permanent information:

My father lives in São Paulo.

His mother works as a dentist.

4. Present opinions:

My grandfather believes he's Napoleon.

Everybody thinks British and American is a good school.

Extra Information

Conjugation:

1st Persons (I / we) 2nd Person (you) 3rd Plural person (they)

Affirmative:	**I** (subject)	+	STUDY (main verb)				
Interrogative:	DO (auxiliary verb)	+	**THEY** (subject)	+	STUDY ? (main verb)		
Negative:	**YOU** (subject)	+	DO (auxiliary verb)	+ NOT +	STUDY (main verb)		

3rd Singular person (he / she / it or equivalent forms)

Affirmative:	**My father** (subject)	+	WORKS (main verb)				
Interrogative:	DOES (auxiliary verb)	+	**the secretary** (subject)	+	SMOKE ? (main verb)		
Negative:	**Your father** (subject)	+	DOES (auxiliary verb)	+ NOT +	CRY (main verb)		

Normally we only add the letter "S":

He works in São Paulo.
My family lives in Rio.

Obs.: The verb "TO HAVE" is conjugated as "HAS" in the 3rd singular person form:
She has 3 brothers.

- Verbs ending in - o, - ss, - sh, - ch, - x, - z, add the letters "ES":

Susan goes to the beach on Sunday.
Mary kisses very well.
Jack watches TV at night.

- Verbs ending in Consonant + Y, remove Y and use "IES":

Your father studies English at British and American.

TO BE

	I	am
	You	are
	He / She / It	is
	We	are
	You	are
	They	are
Affirmative:	______ subject	+ ______ main verb

	Am	I
	Are	You
	Is	He / She / It
	Are	We
	Are	You
	Are	They
Interrogative:	______ main verb	+ ______ subject

	I	am	
	You	are	
	He / She / It	is	
	We	are	
	You	are	
	They	are	
Negative:	______ subject	+ ______ main verb	+ NOT

Watch out!

1. Like / love / want / need / etc.... + **TO** + 2nd verb:
e.g.: I like **TO** study English. I need **TO** learn English.

2. To go + leisure activity + "**ING**": e.g.: She likes to go shopping.

3. Never use the verb **TO BE** with a second verb in the simple present:
e.g.: I **am** live in New York. (incorrect) I live in New York. (correct)

4. Because + **SUBJECT** + Complement:
e.g.: I study English because **IT** is important.

5. Subject + Verb + **COMPLEMENT**:
e.g.: Do you like to study English? Yes, I like **IT**.

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

Affirmative sentences:

a) I normally ____________ (to eat) some bread with butter and ____________ (to drink) some milk at breakfast.
b) They ____________ (to live) in a big city.
c) My parents ____________ (to go) to bed very late.
d) You ____________ (to read) the newspapers every morning.
e) We ____________ (to take) a shower in the evening.

Affirmative sentences (3rd person singular):
Obs.: Don't forget to add "S", "ES" or "IES".

a) Your father ____________ (to work) from 8:00 a.m. to 6 p.m.
b) Her family ____________ (to have) lunch together.
c) The baby always ____________ (to cry) at night.
d) Their dog ____________ (to like) to eat bones.
e) Everybody ____________ (to need) to study English.

Interrogative sentences:

a) ________ you ____________ a lot? (to smoke)
b) Where ________ we ____________ English? (to study)
c) What ________ you ____________ for a living? (to do)
d) When ________ they ____________ to the beach? (to travel)
e) Why ________ your parents ____________ each other? (to love)

Interrogative sentences (3rd person singular):

a) ________ your father ____________ English? (to teach)
b) Who ____________ English in your house? (to study)
c) What kind of music ________ your mother ____________? (to prefer)
d) What ________ Stephen King ____________ about? (to write)
e) Where ________ your mother ____________ shopping? (to go)

Reading and writing

Negative sentences;

a) I ____________ Japanese. (to study)
b) Girls are always on a diet. They ____________ to look like a whale. (to want)
c) Some people ____________ showers in the winter. (to take)
d) Children ____________ how to drive. (to know)
e) Today's teenagers ____________ to be hippies. (to intend)

Negative sentences (3rd person singular);

Richard ____________ (to practise) sports because he ____________ (to have) time.
Brazil ____________ (to have) many good colleges because the government ____________ (to invest) in education.

Complete the sentences below with the verb TO BE (am / are / is).

______ you married? No, I ______ single.
How old ______ your father? He ______ 53 years old.
How ______ you? I ______ fine, thanks.
Where ______ your mother? She ______ in her house.
Where ______ they from? They ______ from the U.S.A.

Conversation

Student A: Choose 3 interrogative sentences from the exercise above and ask them to your classmate or teacher.
Student B (or teacher): Answer the questions completely.
Reverse roles.

Conversation

Student A: Ask your classmates' opinion about something.
Student B (or teacher): Answer the question completely.
Reverse roles.

Give complete answers:

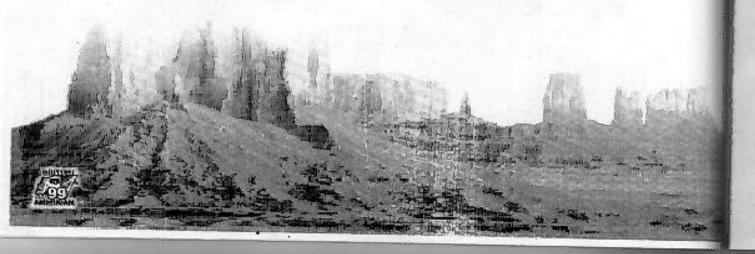
Do you like the President of Brazil? Why or why not?

Do you like music? Who is your favorite singer? Why do you like him / her?

Do you have children? (yes) What are their names? (no) How many children do you want to have?

What is your best friend's name? Where is he/she from? What does he/she do? Where does he/she go shopping? What time does he/she go to bed? Does he/she smoke?

What is your name? Are you married? How old are you? Where do you live? Do you smoke? When do you go to the beach? When is your birthday?

Do you have brothers and sisters? What are their names? What does your brother / sister do? Where does your brother / sister live?

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name: ____________________
Teacher's name: ____________________

What is your daily routine? (You must use the verbs: to wake up, to take a shower, to brush, to get dressed, to have breakfast, to study, to work, to have lunch, to eat, to drink, to watch, to return, to read and to go):

____
____
____
____
____

What do you think about British and American? (You must write about: the teachers, methodology, receptionists, classrooms, books and CD. You can use the adjectives: good/bad, efficient/inefficient, polite/impolite, comfortable/uncomfortable, beautiful/ugly, etc.):

____
____
____
____
____

Check your Knowledge!

Complete the sentences below with the verbs in parentheses:
(Be careful!!! Some of the sentences are interrogative, others are negative and others are affirmative!!!)

a) Jennifer ______________ Spanish very well. (to speak)
b) Joe ______________ (not to drive) to work. He ________ (to go) on foot.
c) What time ______________ you ______________ classes? (to attend)
d) ______________ John ______________ a car? (to have)
e) Mark ______________ one brother and two sisters. (to have)
f) They ______________ in an apartment. (not to live)
g) What ______________ your marital status? (to be)
h) Jack ______________ a doctor. (not to be)
i) Peter ______________ eight glasses of water per day. (to drink)
j) We ______________ too much bacon. (not to eat)
k) Who ______________ dinner in your house? (to prepare)
l) ______________ the secretary ______________ tennis? (to play)

All the sentences below are written incorrectly. Correct all of them:

a) I am live in Rio de Janeiro.

____

b) He like politics.

____

c) You smoke?

____

d) Are you work at British and American?

____

e) Speak you English?

____

f) I not work at British and American.

Unit 8

Present Continuous Tense and Simple Present Tense

Listening

BEN'S EVERY DAY ROUTINE

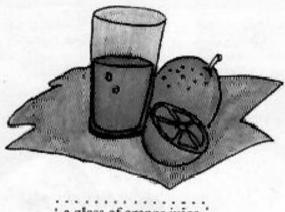
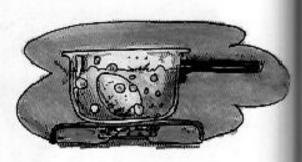
He says that he is an active man.

He does many things every day.

Every day, he wakes up at 6 a.m..

He has a big breakfast with: a cup of coffee, toast with butter, a glass of orange juice and a boiled egg.

A cup of coffee

toast with butter

a glass of orange juice

and a boiled egg

Then, he goes to the beach. He walks along the sea for two hours and returns home.

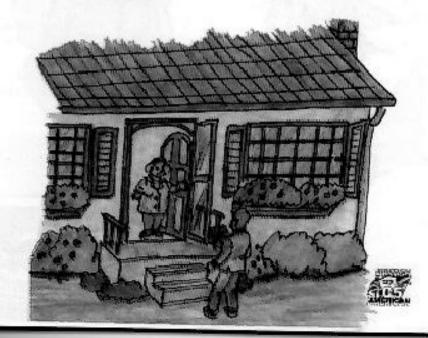
Listening

He gets his bicycle and goes to the library.

At the library, he talks with the receptionist, chooses a book, sits down and reads it there.

Then he goes home again for lunch.

His wife always waits for him.

Listening

She is a gentle, calm woman. She is not so active:

She stays at home,

reads the newspaper,

drinks coffee

and smokes cigarettes.

They're very different,

but they love each other very much.

Conversation

Remember the last "Check your knowledge!" activity (unit 7)? You were supposed to write a composition about your daily routine, right? OK, now it's your chance to tell your classmates and your teacher about it...but do it verbally, without reading your composition! Good luck!

Listening

MARK'S DAY TODAY

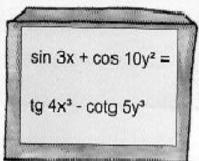
Normally, Mark works in his office, but today he is working at home.

Normally...

Today...

He has a computer there. Right now he is using his computer. He is making some calculations. He is having a problem with some details. Generally, the calculations aren't difficult, but this month they are. For this reasom, Mark is smoking many cigarettes.

5 + 5 = 10
8 - 2 = 6
2 x 3 = 6

Generally...

This Month...

Listening

1. Does Mark normally work at home?
   No, Mark normally doesn't work at home.

2. Is Mark working at home today?
   Yes, today Mark is working at home.

3. Does Mark always have problems with his calculations?
   No, Mark does not always have problems with his calculations.

4. Is Mark having problems with his calculations this month?
   Yes, this month he is having problems with his calculations.

Situations 1 and 3 = Simple Present = Routines
Situations 2 and 4 = Present Continuous = Specific present moment

Grammar Focus

Simple present tense:
1. for routines
2. for common actions
every day
always
never
normally
generally
on weekends = every weekend
on Sunday = every Sunday
at night = every night

Mark always works on Monday.
Susan studies at night.

Present continuous tense:
1. for a specific period / moment
now
at the moment / at this moment
today
this month
this weekend
this Sunday

Mark isn't working today.
We are studying English now.

Present continuous tense

Aff.: Mark (**subject**) + is (auxiliary verb) + having (main verb) + problems this month. (complement)

Int.: Is (auxiliary verb) + Mark (**subject**) + having (main verb) + problems this month? (complement)

Neg.: Mark (**subject**) + isn't (aux. verb + not) + having (main verb) + problems this month. (complement)

Simple present tense

Aff.: Mark (**subject**) + always (adverb of frequency) + has (main verb) + problems. (complement)

Int.: Does (aux. verb) + Mark (**subject**) + always (adv. of frequency) + have (main verb) + problems? (complement)

Neg.: Mark (**subject**) + doesn't (a. v. + not) + always (adv. of frequency) + have (main verb) + problems. (complement)

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the **PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE** or the **SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**:

a) Your father and mother ______ nice people. (to be)
b) Mark ______ egoistic now. (to be)
c) My brother ______ TV every day. (to watch)
d) Brazilians ______ Maradonna. (not to like)
e) Students normally ______ to school by car. (to come)
f) He ______ French on Friday evening. (to study)
g) John and Paul ______ football at the moment. (to play)
h) Mary and John ______ each other now. (to kiss)
i) My neighbor ______ dinner at the moment. (to prepare)
j) Neighbors in general ______ much noise. (not to make)
k) My mother ______. (to smoke)
l) We ______ a photography course this week. (to take)
m) Our family ______ to New York every year. (to go)
n) Children ______ to the movies alone. (not to go)

Reading and writing

Transform the sentences above to the interrogative form:

a) ______
b) ______
c) ______
d) ______
e) ______
f) ______
g) ______
h) ______
i) ______
j) ______
k) ______
l) ______
m) ______
n) ______

Do you always study English?
YES ~~NO~~, I ALWAYS STUDY ENGLISH.

Are you studying English now?
YES

Do you like coffee?
YES

Are you drinking coffee at the moment?
NO

Does your mother usually watch TV?
YES

Is she watching TV at this moment?
YES

Do you go to the movies?
YES

Are you going to the movies now?
NO

Do you speak Japanese?
NO

Are you speaking Japanese at present?
NO

Does Madonna sing?
YES

Is she singing now?
NO

Is she a good singer?
YES

Does your mother smoke?
NO

Is she smoking at the moment?
NO

Do you normally work on Monday?
YES

Are you working now?
NO

Do you play soccer?
NO

Are you a student?
YES

What day is tomorrow?
THURSDAY

Where does your father live?
—

What do you do?
—

Why do you study English?
BECAUSE I'S VERY IMPORTAN

What are the colors of your clothes?
WHITE.

When do you go to church?
SUNDAY

What are you doing now?
STUDYNG ENGLISH

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name: ______________________

Teacher's name: ______________________

What is your mother's daily routine? (if you prefer, write about your father, brother or sister.). Don't forget to use "S", "ES" or "IES"!

Imagine that, right now, you are these famous persons: 1. Madonna; 2. Michael Jackson; 3. The President of Brazil; 4 The President of the U.S.A. and 5. Bill Gates.

What are you doing now?

1. Madonna:

2. Michael Jackson:

3. The President of Brazil:

4. The President of the U.S.A.:

5. Bill Gates:

Check your Knowledge!

Who is your favorite English teacher? Why do you like him / her?

Correct the sentences below:

a) I study English now.
I AM STUDYING ENGLISH NOW.

b) Speak you speaking English at the moment?
ARE YOU SPEAK ENGLISH AT THE MOMENT?

c) Do your father work at the mall?
DOES YOUR FATHER WORK AT THE MALL.

d) Are the secretary working at present?
IS THE SECRETARY WORKING AT PRESENT.

e) Is you married?
ARE YOU MARRIED.

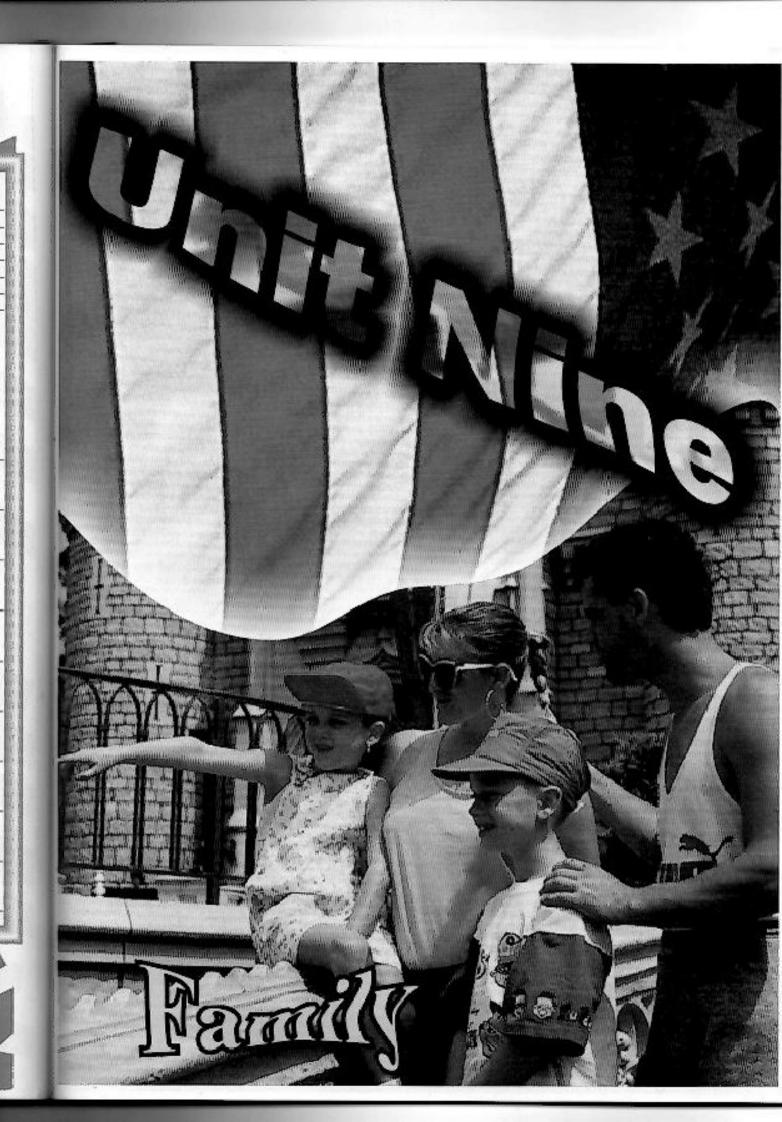
f) He not live in Brazil.
HE DOESN'T LIVE IN BRAZIL.

g) Do you are a teacher?
ARE YOU A TEACHER

h) Your mother work?
DOES YOUR MOTHER WORK.

i) He not are watching TV now.
HE ISN'T WATCHING TV NOW.

j) I aren't 45 years old.
I AM NOT 45 YEARS OLD.

Unit Nine
Family

Listening

Bob, please tell me about your family.
About my family?

Yes, I want to know about all your relatives.
OK, well, I've got my parents. My father Bob is 70 and my mother Lorna is 68 years old.

Seventy and sixty-eight, that's pretty old for parents!
Yes, I guess so.

And, well, I've got my grandfather George who is 91. His wife, my grandmother, died last year.
I understand.
My grandfather is still very sad.

Listening

I suppose you know my brother, Mark.

He is married to a lovely wife.
Her name is Jill.
Jill is my sister-in-law.

They've got twin children, William and Janeth.
William is my nephew and Janeth is my niece.
They are 10 years old.

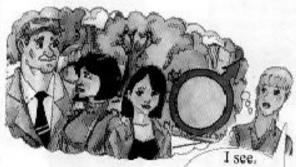
But, what about you?
Aren't you married?

Yes, my wife's name is Barbara.

I've got a grown daughter too.

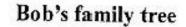
She is married, so, I've got a son-in-law.

He is the perfect son-in-law.
My wife likes him too.

Listening

Vocabulary

grown daughter / son = adult daughter / son

entire = complete

Bob's family tree

Grandfather (George)

Grandmother

Father (Bob)

Mother (Lorna)

Uncle (Michael)

Aunt (Helen)

Brother (Mark)

Sister-in-law (Jill)

Bob Jr.

Wife (Barbara)

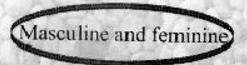
Nephew (William)

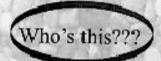
Niece (Janeth)

Daughter (Julia)

Son-in-law (Tom)

Grandson
(George)

Bob's entire family

Complete the chart below with the masculine and feminine of the words.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	*BOTH GENDERS
Grandfather	GRANDMOTHER	grand parents
FATHER	MOTHER	Parents
SON	Daughter	children
Nephew	NIECE	
sister	brother	Siblings
UNCLE	Aunt	
Grandson	GRANDDAUGHTER	GRANDCHILDREN
COUSIN	Cousin	COUSINS
Husband	WIFE	COUPLE

***Both = Used to talk about two people, things, situations and etc (together).**
***Gender = Masculine and feminine.**

Based on Bob's family tree, answer the questions.

He's Bob Jr.'s brother's father. Who is this? This is Bob Jr.'s father.

She's Bob Jr.'s uncle's wife. Who is this?
AUNT

He's Bob Jr.'s father's brother. Who is this?
UNCLE.

He's Bob Jr.'s mother's son. Who is this?
BROTHER

She's Bob Jr.'s nephew's sister. Who is this?
NIECE.

She's Bob Jr.'s brother's wife. Who is this?
SISTER-IN-LAW.

Conversation

Now it's your chance to tell us about your family. Speak about your father, mother, brother and/or sister (name, age and profession).

Br.E.: I've got a son. / I haven't got a son.
Am.E.: I have a son. / I don't have a son.

Do you have siblings?
Br.E.: I HAVEN'T GOT A SIBLINGS.
Am.E.: I DON'T HAVE A SIBLINGS.
How many brothers do you have?
Br.E.: I'VE GOT A FOUR BROTHERS.
Am.E.: I HAVE FOUR BROTHERS.
How many sisters do you have?
Br.E.: I'VE GOT A ONE SISTER.
Am.E.: I HAVE ONE SISTER.
How many uncles do you have?
Br.E.: I'VE GOT A FOURTEEN UNCLES
Am.E.: I HAVE FOURTEEN UNCLES.

Agreements and disagreements

I guess so. = I think so. = I agree. (= opinions)
I guess not. = I don't think so. = I disagree. (= opinions)

1. In my opinion, Madonna is a very good singer. What do you think?
2. I think that George Michael is a very good singer. What do you think?
3. Lasagna, in my opinion, is delicious. What do you think?
4. I think Chicago Bulls is the best basketball team in the world. What do you think?

Still, already, yet and anymore*

e.g.: Are you already a grandmother? (before the expected time)
e.g.: No, I'm not a grandma yet. (until now)

e.g.: Are you still working at Honda? (a continuous action)
e.g.: No, I'm not working at Honda anymore. (a situation that changed)

1. Are you already a father / mother? 3. Do you already know Rio de Janeiro?
2. Do you still live in your hometown? 4. Do you still play hide-and-seek?

*** The adverb ANYMORE meaning "any longer" or "nowadays" is most commonly spelled as one word.**

Right = "R"or Wrong = "W"

Your father's son is your uncle.	(W)
Your brother's wife is your sister-in-law.	(R)
Your mother's mother is your aunt.	(W)
Your mother's son is your brother.	(W) R
Your son-in-law is your daughter's husband.	(W) R
Your father's father is your grandfather.	(W). R

Give complete answers.

What is the relation between you and your brother's father?
He is my MY FATHER

What is the relation between you and your sister's husband?
BROTHER IN LAW.

What is the relation between you and your son's daughter?
GRAND DAUGHTER.

What is the relation between you and your uncle's son?
COUSIN

What is the relation between you and your brother's son?
NEPHEW.

What is the relation between you and your brother's daughter?
NIECE.

What is the relation between you and your wife's or husband's father?
FATHER-IN-LAW.

What is your marital status?
I'M SINGLE

Do you have children?
NO, I'm not HAVE CHILDREN.

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name: ANDRE.
Teacher's name:

Give complete answers:

What is the relation between you and your father's grandfather?

HIS GRAND GRAND SON.

What is the relation between you and your aunt's daughter?

SHE IS. COUSIN

What is the relation between you and your father's grandson?

SON-IN-LAW

What is the relation between you and your nephew's sister?

NEPHEW-IN-LAW. NICE.

What is the relation between you and your father's father's sister?

~~GRAND~~ UNCLE. GRAND AUNT'S.

Make 2 sentences with each one of these words: **ALREADY, STILL, YET, ANYMORE** and **HAVE GOT**.

I NEVER GO TO GRANDPA'S ANY MORE.
~~I STILL VERY BAD~~
I'M STILL VERY BAD.

At the end of the book, there is a list of **REGULAR and IRREGULAR VERBS.**
Complete the chart below with the infinitive, past and past participle of the verbs.
Start memorizing these verbs; they are very important so that you can understand Units 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19!!!

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle	
To answer			
	Asked		
		Happened	
To call			
		Needed	
	Studied		
To want			
To be			
	Began		
		Broken	
	Bought		
To choose			
	Came		
To do			
		Drunk	
	Ate		
		Forgotten	
	Got		
		Given	
To go			
	Kept		
		Known	
	Left		
To make			
		Met	
	Rode		
To run			
	Said		
		Seen	
	Showed		
To speak			
		Swum	
	Took		
To tell			
	Woke		

Unit Ten Abilities (can)

Hey Michael,
how are you?
Very well, thank you.
What about yourself?
I feel great!!!
That is good to hear!
Michael, tell me:
can you dance well?
Yes, I can dance very well.
And you, can you dance?
Yes, I can dance very well too.
And, can you play the piano?
No, I can't play the piano at all.

But, I can play the guitar a little.
Listen, can you play tennis?
I can play tennis pretty well.
What about you?
I can play tennis very well.
Shall we play tennis tomorrow?
Yes, that's nice!
At what time?
At 4 p.m..

OK, but where?
At my house.
Excellent. See you tomorrow.
All right. See you tomorrow at 4 o'clock
Oh Michael, can you cook?
No, I can't.
In that case, I'll cook for you.
Wonderful!
See you!
Bye.

Listening

Madonna: Hey Michael, how are you?
Michael: Very well, thank you. What about yourself?
Madonna: I feel great!!!
Michael: That is good to hear!
Madonna: Michael, tell me: can you dance well?
Michael: Yes, I can dance very well. And you, can you dance?
Madonna: Yes, I can dance very well too. And, can you play the piano?
Michael: No, I can't play the piano at all. But, I can play the guitar a little. Listen, can you play tennis?
Madonna: I can play tennis pretty well. What about you?
Michael: I can play tennis very well. Shall we play tennis tomorrow?
Madonna: Yes, that's nice. At what time?
Michael: At 4 p.m..
Madonna: OK, but where?
Michael: At my house.
Madonna: Excellent. See you tomorrow.
Michael: All right. See you tomorrow at 4 o'clock.
Madonna: Oh Michael, can you cook?
Michael: No, I can't.
Madonna: In that case, I'll cook for you.
Michael: Wonderful!
Madonna: See you!
Michael: Bye!

Extra Information

Can Abilities

Affirmative sentences:

She	+	can	+	dance	+	samba	+	**very well.**
Subject	+	can	+	main verb	+	complement	+	**level of ability**

Interrogative sentences:

Can	+	she	+	dance	+	samba	+	**well?**
Can	+	subject	+	main verb	+	complement	+	**level of ability**

Negative sentences:

She	+	can't	+	dance	+	samba	+	**at all.**
Subject	+	can't	+	main verb	+	complement	+	**level of ability**

Observations:

1 .**CAN** in the question, **CAN** in the answer:
e.g.: Incorrect: **Can** you cook? Yes, I cook very well.
Correct: **Can** you cook? Yes, I **can** cook very well.

2. **CAN** doesn't have conjugation; so, don't say "**CANS**":
e.g.: Incorrect: **Can** your father cook? Yes, he cans cook very well.
Correct: **Can** your father cook? Yes, he **can** cook very well.

3. After the verb **CAN**, use the main verb in the infinitive form without "to":
e.g.: Incorrect: I **can** to play soccer pretty well.
Correct: I **can** play soccer pretty well.
Incorrect: My mother **can** plays the piano a little.
Correct: My mother **can** play the piano a little.

4. The expression "AT ALL" we only use for negative sentences:
e.g.:Incorrect: I can swim at all.
Correct: I can't swim at all.

5. **CAN** in the negative form has 2 possibilities: CAN'T or CANNOT:
e.g.:Incorrect: He can not speak Japanese **at all**.
Correct: He can't / cannot speak Japanese at all.

Extra Information

Level of Abilities

VERY WELL Congratulations! You are an expert on it!
e.g.: Mark is from England. He can speak English very well.

PRETTY WELL It's good, but it's possible to get better.
e.g.: Those students study a lot. They can speak English pretty well.

A LITTLE Sometimes a baby can do better than you, right?
e.g.: This student rarely studies English. He can speak English a little.

AT ALL Even a dog can do better than you, right?
e.g.: That girl never studies English. She can't speak English at all.

Conversation

Student A: Ask questions using CAN (for abilities).
Student B (or teacher): Answer the questions completely.
Reverse roles.

Extra Information

Shall Invitations

Construction: Shall + we + travel (main verb) + **tomorrow**? (**complement**)

Observations:

1. Always use the personal pronoun "WE".
Incorrect: Shall you play tennis tomorrow?
Correct: Shall we play tennis tomorrow?

2. The main verb is always in the infinitive without "to".
Incorrect: Shall we to go to the movies tonight?
Correct: Shall we go to the movies tonight?

Conversation

Student A: Invite your classmate to do something.
Student B: Accept the invitation. Ask about the place.
Student A: Confirm the place. Ask about the time.
Student B: Confirm the time.
Reverse roles.

Extra Information

Personal (or Subject) Pronouns versus Object Pronouns

Personal Pronouns = Subject
I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, YOU, THEY
Personal pronouns: Only and always as a subject.
e.g.: They tell me what to do.

Object Pronouns = Complement
ME, YOU, HIM, HER, IT, US, YOU, THEM
Object pronouns: Only and always as an object.
e.g.: I (personal pronoun) love you (object pronoun).
He (personal pronoun) works with her (object pronoun).
They (personal pronoun) want to talk to us (object pronoun).

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences with **PERSONAL** or **OBJECT PRONOUNS.**

a) John loves his wife. _______ loves _______
b) Peter and Paul work with Susan. _______ work with _______.
c) Sarah accidentally killed the cat. _______ killed _______.
d) The people adore that male president. _______ adore _______.
e) Jack and I play soccer with you and Joe. _______ play soccer with _______.

Extra Information

Reflexive Pronouns
MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, OURSELVES, YOURSELVES, THEMSELVES

1. Alone without any help.
e.g.: I can speak English by myself.
2. When the subject and the object are the same person.
e.g.: Peter cut himself with a knife.
3. When you want to emphasize the subject.
e.g.: We ourselves prepare lunch.

Reading and writing

...mplete the sentences with **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.**

a) I always cut ___MYSELF.___ when I'm peeling vegetables.
b) They traveled to Paris last year. They enjoyed ___THAM SALVES___.
c) Agnes is a very good beautician and she puts make-up on ________.
d) Max loves chocolate, so when he goes to the supermarket with his mother, he always buys some chocolate for ___HIMSELF.___.
e) Faye and I are very responsible. We can take care of ___OURSALVES___.

Extra Information

Possessive Adjectives versus Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives: with a noun
MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR
Possessive Pronouns: without a noun
MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, ITS, OURS, YOURS, THEIRS

e.g.: Whose car is this? This is her car. or This is hers.
Whose pen is this? This is my pen. or This is mine.

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences with **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** or **PRONOUNS.**

John: Is this ___YOUR___ book?
Jack: No, it isn't ___MINE___. It looks like Sandy's. I think it's ___HERS___.
John: No, it isn't ___HERS___ because ___HER___ book has a blue cover and ___ITS___ cover is red.
Sandy: Hello guys! What's up? Hey, I know this book. Do you know Bo?
It's ___HIS___.

Give complete answers:

Can Madonna cook?
YES, SHE CAN COOK.

Can your mother cook well?
YES, MY MOTHER CAN COOK WELL

Can Michael Jackson play tennis?
YES, HE CAN PLAY TENNIS.

Can you speak English?
YES, I CAN SPEAK ENGLISH.

Can you dance samba?
NO, I CAN'T DANCE SAMBA

Can you play the piano?
NO, I CAN'T PLAY THE PIANO

Can you sing well?
YES I CAN SING WELL

Can your mother change a tire?
____

Can Americans speak Portuguese?
NO,

Can children drive a car?
NO, HE CAN'T DRIVE CAR

Can you play volleyball?
YES, I CAN PLAY VOLLEYBALL

Can your father cook?
YES, HE CAN COOK

Can you use a computer?
YES, I CAN USE A COMPUTER

Can your parents windsurf?
____

Can they swim?
____

Do you like Michael Jackson?
NO, I CAN'T LIKE M. J.

Can you sing his music?
YES, I CAN SING HIS MUSIC

Can you make coffee?
YES I CAN MAKE COFFEE

What are you doing now?
____

What is your mother doing?
____

When do you go out?
____

Where do you go on Friday night?
____

Who's your favorite singer?
____

Where do you go shopping?
____

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name: ANDRE

Teacher's name: ______________________

1. Correct the sentences below:

He can cooks very well.

HE CAN COOK VERY WELL

She can sing at all.

SHE CAN'T SING AT ALL

They can not speak Japanese at all.

THEY CAN'T SPEAK JAPANESE AT ALL

Do you can sing?

CAN YOU SING?

I can to dance very well.

I CAN DANCE VERY WELL.

2. Complete the sentences below with Personal Pronouns or Object Pronouns:

a) Jessica teaches English. SHE teaches IT in the morning.
b) My name's Pamela. I study English because I like YOU.
c) My father hates cats. ________ hates ________ because ____ is allergic to __________.
d) Michelle and Daniel have a son. __________ love YOU very much.

3. Complete the sentences with Object Pronouns or Reflexive Pronouns:

a) Jack The Ripper killed many women. He killed IT in England last century.
b) Marilyn Monroe killed SHE taking sleeping pills.
c) Larry calls his mother every night because he loves ________ very much.
d) Ted is a narcissist. He calls ____________ a perfect man.
e) The cat always cleans ______________ using its tongue.
f) I study English because I need _______ at work.

4. Make up a dialogue. You must:
- include 5 questions about abilities;
- include 2 invitations;
- set up the place;
- set up the time.
(Use the dialogue between Madonna and Michael Jackson as an example!)

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

A: ______________________________

B: ______________________________

REGULAR VERBS

infinitive	*past*	*past participle*
To answer	answered	answered
To ask	asked	asked
To call	called	called
To carry	carried	carried
To change	changed	changed
To close	closed	closed
To flirt	flirted	flirted
To happen	happened	happened
To hate	hated	hated
To help	helped	helped
To lie	lied	lied
To like	liked	liked
To listen	listened	listened
To love	loved	loved
To need	needed	needed
To open	opened	opened
To play	played	played
To repeat	repeated	repeated
To study	studied	studied
To talk	talked	talked
To try	tried	tried
To walk	walked	walked
To want	wanted	wanted
To watch	watched	watched
To work	worked	worked

Some verbs have two optional spellings, they have a regular and an irregular form. They are on the list of irregular verbs; between parentheses is given the regular form.

IRREGULAR VERBS

infinitive	*past*	*past participle*
To be	was/were	been
To bear	bore	born
To beat	beat	beaten
To become	became	become
To begin	began	begun
To bend	bent	bent
To bet	bet (betted)	bet (betted)
To bind	bound	bound
To bite	bit	bitten
To bleed	bled	bled
To blow	blew	blown
To break	broke	broken
To bring	brought	brought
To build	built	built
To burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
To burst	burst	burst
To buy	bought	bought
To cast	cast	cast
To catch	caught	caught
To choose	chose	chosen
To come	came	come
To cost	cost	cost
To creep	crept	crept
To cut	cut	cut
To deal	dealt	dealt
To do	did	done
To draw	drew	drawn
To dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)
To drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drove	driven
To eat	ate	eaten
To fall	fell	fallen
To feed	fed	fed
To feel	felt	felt
To fight	fought	fought
To find	found	found
To flee	fled	fled
To fly	flew	flown
To forbid	forbade	forbidden
To forget	forgot	forgotten

infinitive	***past***	***past participle***
To forgive	forgave	forgiven
To freeze	froze	frozen
To get	got	got=Br, gotten=US
To give	gave	given
To go	went	gone
To grow	grew	grown
To hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)
To have	had	had
To hear	heard	heard
To hide	hid	hid (hidden)
To hit	hit	hit
To hold	held	held
To hurt	hurt	hurt
To keep	kept	kept
To kneel	knelt (kneeled)	knelt (kneeled)
To knit	knit (knitted)	knit (knitted)
To know	knew	known
To lay	laid	laid
To lead	led	led
To lean	leant (leaned)	leant (leaned)
To learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
To leave	left	left
To lend	lent	lent
To let	let	let
To lie	lay	lain
To light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)
To lose	lost	lost
To make	made	made
To mean	meant	meant
To meet	met	met
To overcome	overcame	overcome
To put	put	put
To read	read	read
To ride	rode	ridden
To ring	rang	rung
To rise	rose	risen
To run	ran	run
To say	said	said
To see	saw	seen
To seek	sought	sought
To sell	sold	sold
To send	sent	sent
To set	set	set

infinitive	*past*	*past participle*
To sew	sewed	sewn (sewed)
To shake	shook	shaken
To shine	shone (shined)	shone (shined)
To shoot	shot	shot
To show	showed	shown (showed)
To shut	shut	shut
To sing	sang	sung
To sink	sank	sunk
To sit	sat	sat
To sleep	slept	slept
To smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
To speak	spoke	spoken
To speed	sped (speeded)	sped (speeded)
To spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
To spend	spent	spent
To spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)
To spin	spun	spun
To spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
To spread	spread	spread
To spring	sprang	sprung
To stand	stood	stood
To steal	stole	stolen
To stick	stuck	stuck
To stink	stank	stunk
To strike	struck	struck (striken)
To swear	swore	sworn
To sweat	sweat (sweated)	sweat (sweated)
To sweep	swept	swept
To swim	swam	swum
To swing	swung	swung
To take	took	taken
To teach	taught	taught
To tear	tore	torn
To tell	told	told
To think	thought	thought
To throw	threw	thrown
To understand	understood	understood
To wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)
To wear	wore	worn
To weep	wept	wept
To win	won	won
To withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
To write	wrote	written